

RECOEDER.

UNITED WE STAND.

DIVIDED WE FALL.

X.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1829.

No. 489.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, June 24.	Fayetteville, June 25.	Newbern, June 13.	Petersburg, June 12.
		cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	100 120	150 175	150 175	125 200
Apple,		33 35	40 45	40 45	37 50
Peach,			50 60	75	45 75
Bacon,	lb.	6 7	6 6	5 6	6 7
Beechwood,		22 25	20 22	20	22 25
Butter,		15	15 20	20 25	12 25
Coffee,		12 13	13 16	13 15	12 16
Corn,	bush.	6	50	30 33	47 50
Cotton,	lb.	7 8	6 7	7 7	7 9
Candles, mould,		15 16	14	15	12 15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.		85	70 80	—
Flour,	bbl.	700	400 525	650 700	600 900
Feathers,	lb.	—	25 28	30 35	—
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—	125 150	125 150	100 125
Country,		40 45	50	38 40	35
Iron,	ton.	—	—	10000 11500	—
Lard,	lb.	8	6	6 7	5 6
Lime,	cask.	150 175	250 300	—	150 200
Molasses,	gall.	28 30	32 33	30 32	33 37
Nails, Cut, assorted,	ken.	—	8 9	8 10	7 8
Oats,	bush.	—	25 30	—	—
Powder, American,	keg.	—	725 800	—	550 600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125	125 150	125 125	150 200
West India,		80 90	70 80	30 95	100 150
New England,		34 36	45 50	40 42	35 37
Rice,	ewt.	275	350 400	30 325	400 500
Shet,	—	—	1000	900 1000	650 700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—	75 80	80 100	70 75
Turk's Island,		45 50	80 90	55 60	—
Sugar, Brown,	ewt.	900 1000	900 1100	900 1000	700 1300
Loaf,	lb.	—	20 25	18 25	16 25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,		—	150 175	160 180	125 150
Hyson,	—	—	120	125 150	—
Young Hyson,	—	—	—	—	100 125
Tobacco,	ewt.	400	300	—	350 1100
Tallow,	lb.	8 9	8	9 10	—
Wheat,	bush.	—	90 100	100	100 120
Whiskey,	gall.	28 30	25	35	30 33
Wine, Madeira,		—	250 400	300 400	250 500
Tenerife,	—	—	150 175	160 200	—
Sherry,	—	—	160 225	200 250	—
Port,	—	—	200 300	—	—
Malaga,	—	—	70 80	100 120	—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT.
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. — And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantees the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the tax due for the year 1828, to wit: At Peter S. Clark's on the 2d day of July next, at John Newlin's on the 3d at Murphy's Mill on the 4th, at George Albright's on the 6th, at John Long's on the 7th, at Michael Holt's on the 8th, at Peter L. Ray's on the 9th, at the Widow Cook's on the 10th, at C. E. Fauciott's on the 11th, at Andrew M'Cauley's on the 14th, at George A. Mobane's on the 15th, at Rankin M'Kee's on the 16th, at Richardson Nichols's on the 17th, at the Court House in Hillsborough on the 18th, at J. J. Carrington's on the 20th, at Edward Davis's on the 21st, at Leather's Cross Roads on the 22d, at Z. Herndon's on the 23d, at S. Moore's on the 24th, at Chapel Hill on the 25th, at C. W. Johnston's on the 27th, and at B. Check's on the 29th. As good prices have been obtained during the last winter for wheat and flour, I hope to meet with punctuality. Those who are in arrears to me for former taxes must not expect further indulgence.

The magistrates appointed by the last County Court to take the list of taxes and taxable property, will attend at the same time and place in their respective districts for that purpose.

Thomas D. Watts, Sheriff.
2d June. 84—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the Back Creek Battalion, second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Mason Hall, on the 14th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill master and court martial; and on the 15th, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

J. Allison, Colonel.
June 9. 85—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the Cain Creek Battalion, second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Morrow's, on the 30th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill master and court martial; and on the 31st, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

J. Allison, Colonel.
June 9. 85—

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Eno, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good wool will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pounds of wool.

James Webb, Adm'r.
June 2. 84—6W

June 9. 85—

TO THE ELECTORS OF ORANGE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT would seem to be proper that a candidate for popular suffrages should present an outline of his views and opinions to the people on subjects of the most importance which may then agitate the public mind, that they may the better be enabled to judge how far he is qualified to represent their views and interests.

Two modes are practised in this country to effect this object; one is, by going to all the public meetings in the county, to converse with and harangue the people; the other, by a printed address to them. Now it is not my object to approve one, and condemn the other of these customs; for it may so happen that sometimes one, and sometimes the other, will be preferable, as the peculiar circumstances of the candidates may require.

Knowing, as I do, that from the peculiar nature of my profession, and the approaching season, when sickness may be expected, that I cannot absent myself from home to attend the public meetings, as the other candidates may, who have a better opportunity, I have thought it most advisable to present you an outline of my views, in the form of a printed address; and in addition to this, I contemplate attending some of the public meetings, when I can do so without neglecting my duties to the sick, who have paramount claims to my attention. I think it is apparent to all persons who will take the pains to reflect, that my case is essentially different from the other candidates. With the farmer, harvest is over, and he can entrust to his sons, or overseer, the care of his farm, whilst he is absent. The merchant can have his clerk, who can vend his goods at the prices marked, receive his cash, and post his books, as well as if the principal were present. The lawyer has no courts to call his attention, so that he is at liberty to absent himself without prejudice to his client. Not so with the physician. Is his harvest at hand? if so, no one can reap but himself; no clerk, deputy, or overseer will do, no one but the physician himself. With these explanatory remarks, I will venture to submit my election to a generous and intelligent people, whose kind and liberal support on former occasions claims of me the humble tribute of my most profound respect, and has imprinted in my memory a sense of gratitude which death alone can efface.

It is believed by many people of the most intelligence in our country, that the next general assembly will be called upon to act on matters of the greatest importance to the people of North Carolina, and that on the wisdom and prudence of its deliberations much of the future prosperity of the state will depend. In this belief I do most heartily concur; did I believe otherwise, I do assure you, that my name would not be before you in the character of an applicant for your suffrages at the next election. The banking system, and internal improvement, are the principal subjects to which I allude.

The banking system of North Carolina, from the great errors and oversights in its original charter, with the bad management of those who have been charged with its concerns, has greatly disappointed the hopes and expectations of the public at large, as well as its founders; and in place of being of public utility, it has brought much embarrassment on the people, which will require time, much economy, and much industry to surmount.

A large debt is owing from the people to these banks, which it is believed can hardly be paid within the five remaining years which their charters have to run, unless providence should be unusually bountiful to us in the gift of favourable seasons, and unless there should be an improvement in demand for, and price of products.

It will be the duty of the legislature to collect all the facts they can on this subject of so much importance, and then devise the best means which wisdom and sound policy may dictate, to ensure the winding up this system with the least injury to all the parties concerned. And further, to take into consideration the future prosperity of the country, in relation to a circulating medium. This branch of the subject is of the utmost importance, and should be handled with great caution and circumspection; for what can operate a greater evil on the country than a depreciated circulating medium? It unsettles every thing; no stable value can be fixed to any thing. There can be no public confidence; for the man who thinks himself independent to-day, may be bankrupt to-morrow. Such a state of things must be extremely prejudicial to the prosperity of a state.

On this, as on all other subjects, it is my duty to deal honestly and candidly with you, and to say to you, that it will be my duty and my purpose, in the character of a legislator, to do equal and exact justice to all men to the utmost of my understanding, and to consult what may be the best and most permanent interests of our common country. In thus looking to these as leading principles, it will not, or at least it should not be expected of me to make any promises, or pledges, what I will do on any subject, for no man can tell, until he has all the facts before him, and hears the arguments for and against the matter for decision, what he should do.

The second branch of our subject is that of internal improvement. This is, in the common acceptation of the term, the improvement of the means of carrying the product of our surplus labor into the markets of the country, where they are most wanted, and where the best price can be had for them, either in cash, or in exchange for such articles as we stand in need of. This is a subject of such vital importance to the prosperity of every country, that its advantages cannot be denied by any rational mind. But it admits of much difference of opinion as to the best modes and the acquisition of means to effect it.

It is much to be regretted that the efforts heretofore made by the friends of internal improvement in this state, have proved so abortive, and that public expectation has been so much disappointed. But upon inquiring into the causes of these failures, it will be found, that they originated in the wild schemes of visionary theorists, unskillful pretenders in the character of engineers, and dishonest contractors. Much money has been expended, and little done to improve the country. It is not then surprising that these disasters and disappointments should shake public confidence.

But as the thing is important in itself, let us not despair. If we will only look abroad, we will see, that every state in this union is alive to this subject. Immense sums have been, and are now vesting in companies to effect improvement, and mighty schemes are in progress, whilst others are completed, and others at the point of being finished. The general government feels much interest in the subject, and has shown a disposition to lend its aid in many cases.

Let North-Carolina procure competent persons skilled in these matters. Let the most important points be first examined; the practicability of their improvement ascertained; the expenses of effecting them estimated. Then let us consult our means, and never venture to begin a work, unless we can reasonably expect means to finish it. Restore confidence in this way, and I will pledge myself for the people, that they will go to the extent of their ability to aid in such works, as will tend to the advancement of the country.

The general government has made large donations to other states, in money and in land, to aid in their internal improvements. The unappropriated lands of the United States belongs to all the states, North Carolina inclusive. Then we have a just claim to an equal participation in their proceeds. The funds in the public treasury are the property of all the states; North Carolina has a just claim to her proportion. Let us then urge the justice of our claims upon congress, and ask it to aid us, as others have been, who have had no higher claims to assistance, but who have only been more forward in asking; and as nothing has been yet received from this quarter, I cannot believe that we shall be refused.

I cannot say what other subjects may be brought before the legislature, and therefore I can only say, that I will exercise my best judgment on all matters that may be presented to me to act upon.

In reference to the other gentlemen who are candidates for the commons, I can say truly that I have much personal respect for them all, and have no disposition to disparage the pretensions of either. I rest my claims on my own merits, without a wish to detract from the merits of others. It is to you I confide the issue. Should it be in my favor, I shall be gratified; if against me, it is also my duty to acquiesce cheerfully.

With sentiments of esteem, I am your ob't. serv't.

Saml. S. Clayton.

J. S. SMITH.

Hillsborough, July 1st, 1829.

TO THE FREEMEN OF PERSON ORANGE AND WAKE.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

In yielding to the solicitations of many of my friends, I have consented to become a candidate to represent you in the next congress of the United States. The station at all times is an important and responsible one, but is now rendered peculiarly so, from the present crisis of our public affairs, and by the importance of the subjects that will in all probability claim the deliberations of the next congress.

I feel it a duty incumbent upon me, as a candidate for public confidence, to state that I am the advocate of popular rights, of the freedom of elections, of the responsibility of public agents, and opposed to aristocratic monopolies of power and offices. I am also aware of the propriety of presenting to your view that course of policy which will influence my conduct, should I have the honor of becoming your representative. Among the many subjects of magnitude which will in all probability engage the attention of the next congress, a revision of the existing tariff law will not be the least important. The taxing of importations beyond its direct object, the raising of necessary revenue, is, in my humble opinion, an unauthorized act in the federal government; and I believe that congress has not the power to tax the industry of one part of her own citizens, for the exclusive benefit of the domestic industry of the citizens of the other parts. It is mainly through imports that our cotton and other produce are to be purchased, and by imports most of our revenue is raised. Drive this country of imports, and two thirds of our products must remain on our hands, or cease to be raised. Not satisfied with the tariff of 1824, the American manufacturer of cotton has now a duty of from 50 to 120 per cent. to protect him at home! an amount which will, in a great degree, prohibit the importation of similar articles manufactured abroad. Under the operation of this odious tariff commerce and agriculture pay tribute to the manufacturing interest. This is a grievance upon the southern farmer, and calls loudly for redress. Its injurious effect upon the national treasury is daily developing itself. The duties secured at the custom houses of New York and Boston, on imported merchandise, for the first quarter of the present year, show a decrease of public revenue, when compared with a corresponding period of 1826, of two millions twenty-five thousand dollars! Such a tariff alone should be laid as was indispensable for the raising of the necessary revenue. What apathy seized many of our members, when this bill was before the last congress? Why did they not advocate the cause of the south, and show that this iniquitous duty "would bring ruin to our doors?" How could they brook the idea, that under the passage of the bill the south must, "Isaac-like," crouch under the burden and become servants unto tribute! Such unfortunately is now our condition! with a commerce suffering under exaction, and agriculture languishing into decay, burthened as we are with excessive though indirect taxes, have we not a right to hold forth the chiding language of divine inspiration, and say "we have labored and other men have entered into the fruits of our labors?" The present heavy duties upon salt, coffee, sugar, iron, and many other articles of prime necessity, should be repealed at the next session; and should I have the honor of being your representative, I would most heartily join in attempting to procure a reduction of our taxes, and effect a general revision of a tariff odious to every part of the union.

Next in importance to the tariff will be the subject of dividing part of the public revenue and the public lands among the several states, for the purposes of education and internal improvements. To Alabama congress has already granted 400,000 acres of land, to enable that state to open a canal around the muscle shoals in the Tennessee river; and a large grant has been given to Ohio to enable her to finish her canals. Very large grants of land or money have been made to other states. Until the last session of congress, the members from this state asked for nothing, and we got nothing. At the last congress, more than 60,000 dollars were appropriated to the use of this state; and if our members hereafter should be as importunate as members of other states have been, we shall get millions instead of thousands. I have no scruples on the constitutionality of congress to make appropriations this way, and if I be elected, I shall endeavor to get for North Carolina her full share of the public revenue and public lands.

There is one part of Gen. Barringer's conduct in congress, which I, as well as many others, think very reprehensible, and goes far to support an opinion which many of you, as well as many others entertained, that is, that he wants that sincerity which a public as well as a private man ought to possess; that his actions are at variance with his professions; that after he has been preaching up economy to the people of this district, and making great complaints of the extravagant waste of the public money by the general government, we find him at the close of the last session introducing a resolution to have reprinted under the direction of the clerk of the house, 630 copies of all the documents, executive and legislative, reports of committees, &c. from the 1st to the 13th congress, both inclusive, being a period of 26 years! Many able and intelligent members engaged in the debate; the resolution was successively opposed; it was satisfactorily shown that its adoption would be a useless expenditure of the public money, that it would cost the nation three hundred thousand dollars! During the consideration of the resolution on this subject, an amendment was proposed limiting the appropriation to \$30,000, and this sum Gen. Barringer in his speech considered too contemptible to deserve serious opposition, and inquired of members, why they "higgled" at this trifling insignificant sum! Does this conduct in our representative correspond with those professions of economy he made while canvassing for your suffrages two years ago? In my humble opinion it does not.

This resolution of Gen. Barringer to reprint the scarce documents, we are credibly informed, was made upon the suggestion of a caucus at Washington City, after Gales & Seaton had lost the public printing to congress. And why did they loose the printing to both houses of congress? It was because they advocated the election of Messrs Adams & Clay, and strongly supported all the extravagances of the last administration; because they denounced Gen. Jackson as an "adulterer, a cold blooded murderer, a violator of the laws, a contemner of the constitution." In consequence of Gales & Seaton's pursuing this course, congress discards them as unworthy any longer of their patronage; they fell with Adams & Clay. It was then, and not until then, thought worthy to reprint the old documents and journals, which never before had been thought worth the expense of the printing; thus was our representative's resolution artfully planned to carve out a large and profitable job for Gales & Seaton, to quarter them upon the public treasury for the next four years.

You remember, fellow citizens, that two years ago Gen. Barringer was not only suspected, but openly charged with being a friend to the re-election of Mr. Adams and to the measures of his administration; and a mysterious letter, addressed to him by J. C. Wright, of Ohio, one of Mr. Adams' warm partisans, was often talked of, but never satisfactorily explained. His dubious course at the last congress, his resolution to reprint the scarce documents, all offered the clearest evidence that the suspicions entertained two years ago, were well founded.

In conclusion permit me to say a word in regard to Gen. Jackson, that distinguished individual, who is deservedly elevated to the highest office in the gift of a free people. In his inaugural address he tells us that reform is legibly inscribed in the banner of executive duties; such reform as consist in the correction of abuses, which have interfered with the freedom of elections, or the rightful course of appointment, or have thrown the offices of the nation into unfaithful or incompetent hands. He tells us plainly that we are to have no more traveling secretaries, no moneys wasted for the sake of rewarding the electioneering minions of ambitious aspirants.

The country has a right to demand of the next congress the establishment of a comprehensive system of economy, one which should extend to the lapping off of all useless offices, and to the securing a more efficient accountability in those which are retained.

Should I be honored, gentlemen, with being your representative, I shall receive the appointment with pride and gratitude; and rest assured that my humble abilities shall be zealously dedicated to serve you; and when I should return to mingle with my constituents, my highest gratification would be to meet with their free "open countenances and gratulating hands."

Much and respectfully yours,

JAMES A. CRAIG.

Hawfields, Orange, June 29th, 1829.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, May 28.

We are sorry to say that accounts from various parts of the country, state the continuance of the depression under which the trade of the manufacturing districts has for so long a period labored. In that part of Lancashire and Yorkshire where the people mainly depend on the loom, the suffering is more distressing than at any former period. In Manchester and the larger towns the distress is aggravated by the turn out of the spinners and silk weavers; but in the districts to which we more particularly allude, life is barely sustained, and that too, on a pittance which will eventually produce dangerous diseases. We confess we see no cause to expect a change in the condition of our unfortunate countrymen. They are not suffering from any sudden or unforeseen calamity; they are not the victims of any panic, which suspends for a time commercial activity, but the effects of which are easily overcome. They are suffering in common with the whole nation; no local or temporary cause depresses them to the earth; they partake of the difficulties which affect the trading interests; they feel them first, and their effects are destructive to them before the generality of the country feels deeply. Appalling as the evidence of the distress has become, it has not produced any effect on the government—they have not evinced any sympathy with

the wants of the people, but are occupied in tedious discussions unimportant to the general welfare, whilst the industrious artizans are perishing!

It appears now certain that parliament will separate without inquiring into the condition of the country, or into the causes of the distress. What the consequences of this infatuation may be we know not. The people in the presence of an overpowering military force, cannot commit acts of violence; but they will not serve in peace.

when, as in the case of Brigadier Moreira and his fellow sufferers here, a temporary gallows appeared in the finest square of Oporto (Praca Nova.) The most imposing military dispositions were displayed; the unfortunate victims were led to the spot and by ten o'clock they were no more."

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 15, 1829.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

At the term of the Supreme Court which adjourned on Saturday the 13th, James Birdsell was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to suffer death by hanging on Friday the 24th of July next.

The murder was committed in March; the unfortunate victim was the wife of the murderer. The principal circumstances connected with the deed were these. Birdsell had been for some days in a state of intoxication, but previous to the act had become sober, and conceived that some persons in conjunction with his wife were laying a plot to murder him. In the course of the day he complained of this to a physician. About noon he took a scythe and wrapped it with linen near the heel, so that he could hold it. He said he did not intend to hurt any one, but meant to cut the ropes which were up stairs prepared to kill him, and he went up stairs for that purpose. He also had his axe in the house under the bed. It was about seven o'clock in the evening when the murder was perpetrated. He had been walking about the house for an hour or two, threatening his wife and others. Finally he fastened the door, took his axe and struck at his wife, in the presence of his daughter, a woman grown. She seized the axe as he gave the blow. He then took up the scythe and struck at the daughter, and she was compelled to seek her own safety by running out of doors. Several blows were inflicted on the deceased with the axe, and her head was finally severed from her body, adhering only by a small portion of skin on one part, and of the thorax on another. He made no attempt to escape, but fastened the door and refused to let any person in.

The defence set up was insanity, and the proof went strongly to show that his spells of intoxication were always attended with a sort of partial insanity, during which as well as when intoxicated, he was abusive and dangerous. After the verdict was rendered, a motion was made for a new trial. But the court overruled it, being of opinion that habitual insanity, produced by habitual drunkenness, constituted no better apology for the commission of a crime than drunkenness itself. So far the wretched culprit has evinced no feeling of compunction or of remorse.

THE MASSACRE OF THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AND SUITE AT TEHERAN.

Further particulars of the massacre in Persia. M. Geybodoff (the Russian Ambassador) had been at the Court of Teheran for two months past, to carry into effect some articles of the late treaty between Russia and Persia respecting the Armenians and Georgian subjects of Russia, whom he claimed to return to their country. Amongst these claims was that of two Armenian women, belonging to Allya Khan, who did not seek protection from the Russian Ambassador, since they were slaves from Turkey, and brought from War during the last war between Persia and Turkey; but the Ambassador chose to consider them as belonging to Russia. The king ordered the women to be sent to him under the charge of his eunuch, in order that they might be questioned as to the fact alleged to. But the Ambassador refused to question them in the presence of the eunuch, whom he very ill-treated and sent away, detaining the woman all night in his house by force. Here they were most barbarously used by the Russians.

They made their escape in the morning, crying loudly through the streets for revenge. This instigated the populace to hasten towards the ambassador's, from whence the Cossacks fired upon them, and killed six men. The bodies of those men were then taken to the mosques, and exposed by the Moollahs, calling aloud for vengeance on their murderers, which excited the most ungovernable fury in the minds of the people, 30,000 of whom assembled and surrounded the residence of the Ambassador with the utmost fury. The king in the mean time hearing of the tumult, sent his guards to protect the Russians, who behaved nobly in their defense, and it is said that one hundred of them were destroyed by the populace; his son, Ali Shah, went to their assistance, and at the risk of his life, was the means of saving one of the Ambassador's secretaries, and two Cossacks, but nothing could stem the violence of the enraged multitude, who massacred all the Russians, (with these exceptions) estimated to be about thirty people, including the Cossack guard.

It thus appears that a wanton aggression was committed upon the right of hospitality, and the known prejudices of the Persians regarding their females, which was followed up by the murder of unarmed citizens, circumstances which were calculated to rouse the feelings of a population much more phlegmatic than the Persians.

THE HURON TERRITORY.

From the Baltimore American we gather several interesting particulars respecting the contemplated Territory of Huron. It is that part of the north-western territory lying between the Mississippi and the Lake Michigan, and north of the state of Illinois, and which was attached to the Territory of Michigan when Illinois became a state. At that period there were few inhabitants to this district. Upon the establishment of the military post at Green Bay Prairie du Chien, and St. Peter's the white population began to increase, and in 1835 it amounted to 1500. Within the last three or four years, since the mineral resources of the country have been developed and the mineral lands have been leased by government, the emigration has hitherto been almost unparalleled, and the country has assumed a quite different aspect. Various estimates are made of the present population, varying from ten to twelve thousand souls, the largest portion of whom are on the Mississippi, Wisconsin, and Fever rivers, not far remote from each other, whose principle occupation is the digging of ore and the manufacturing of lead. The returns at the War Office show that more than twenty millions pounds of lead have been made there within the last two or three years, of which the tenth, received by the United States government, amounts to \$80,000. Of the remaining population, the principal part is at Green Bay. That portion of the country south of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, and between Lake Michigan and Mississippi, is generally composed of good farming land, or valuable minerals.

Such is the increase of numbers and business, that on the Wisconsin and Fever, 300 miles north of the seat of government of Illinois, and 350 north of St. Louis, regular post coaches are now running.

N. Y. Courier.

A writer in the New York Morning Herald says—"How singular and how strong are prejudices in favour of English goods, when such as are made at home of equal or superior quality, must sell for English in order to command a ready market and a full price. The 12,000 pieces of Calico manufactured near Hudson every month, find a market at N. York, and the southern merchants send home trunks and bales of them, to clothe the fair of the south, without the most distant thought that he is infringing on the celebrated resolution to 'buy nothing manufactured north of the Potowmack.' So with American carpeting, not a yard of it can be found in any store in New York: is all English."

SAVAGE LIFE.

It is stated in a Nashville paper, that governor Houston, has assumed the Indian dress, and gone to reside among the natives of the forest, during the remainder of his life. Governor Houston was a gentleman with whom we had some acquaintance while he was a member of congress, and had entertained a very favorable opinion of his character. There is a mystery in his late conduct which we profess ourselves unable to unravel. If his present determination proceeds from domestic affliction, it betrays greater weakness than we had supposed to belong to his character; and if, from a predilection for savage life, it is one of those peculiar incidents that sometimes occur in the history of man. There have been men who have voluntarily withdrawn from the refinements of civil life, to spend their days among the rude children of the wilderness and who have preferred the ferocious but hospitable character of the untutored savage, to that of the polished, but often so herous and deceitful inhabitants of cities.

Washington Chronicle.

A remarkable instance of self possestion lately occurred in this village, which deserves to be mentioned as an example to those who may hereafter be placed in like perilous circumstances.

The attention of our villagers on Geenes street was attracted by a spirited horse, with one horse wagon, in which was a middle aged woman, dashing in the most fearful rapidity down the newly paved street. From the desperate plunging of the horse, the bounding of the wagon, the roughness of the street, and the obstruction of carriages, the most disastrous results were anticipated.

But the woman, it seems perfectly retained her presence of mind, and through the fright, and, if possible, the speed of the flying animal were increased by numerous attempts to rest his career—not omitting a heavy blow upon his head from a long handled pitch fork—he retained her seat, guided the horse, exclaimed against the generous efforts made in her behalf, especially that of the work, went safely down the street, crossed the bridge, and in ascending the street east of the bridge, by jerking the reins first on one side and then on the other, she ended the flight, and the fright, the heroin of

Auburn Free Press.

"We publish,"—, the London Times of the 9th of May, "a financial

paper of the United States, which ought not to be read by any British statesman without exciting in him the most serious feelings. The debt of that great republic is not more than from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 sterling—one fourth of one year's revenue of Great Britain, and about one sixtieth of our national debt!"

THE MOONISH PRINCE.—We have seen a letter from Prince Abdul Rhamman, lately a slave in Mississippi, dated Monrovia, Colony of Liberia, Africa, April 13th. He has ascertained that his relatives in Trompoo are still the reigning family of the country; and is able, by means of travellers, to transmit or receive communications in the space of 15 days. "My brother," he says, "is the present king, having been enthroned three years since; and his magnificent and placid qualifications endear him to all his subjects." He expresses the dearest sympathy for his children who are still in slavery in Mississippi, and says, "their emancipation would be paramount to every other consideration."

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Fredericksburg, Va. June 20.

VIRGINIA GOLD.—I no longer remains a doubt that gold of a pure quality is to be found in great quantity in this county, as it has already been discovered on eight different plantations, one of which, viz: that of Captain William F. and Dr. Edmund White, about \$800 worth of surface Gold has been obtained within a few months; and the partial diggings and examinations which have been made in several places, as witnessed by the writer of this, indicates an abundant supply.

It is much to be hoped that in due time this will dispense with her usual sneer, and that the inhabitants of our country especially, and of our state, will wake from their apathy, are foreign capital and enterprise shall be so employed as to leave us only the opportunity of grumbling over the gleanings of a rich golden harvest which had been within our grasp.

Herald.

Montreal, June 9.

WONDERFUL SAGACITY OF THE DOG.

A few days back as the child of Mr. John Rot, merchant of this city, was leaning over the baluster of the stairs in the upper part of the house, he lost his balance, tumbled over and in the act of falling down a considerable height, was fortunate enough to lay hold of a rail, by means of which he was upheld, suspended in a manner in the air. A dog belonging to the same gentleman, seeing the danger the child was in, sprang instantaneously to his relief and extending himself over the balustrade, from the stairs above, laid hold of him in this dangerous and alarming situation and raising up, drew him back over the bannister, depositing him on the stairs in safety.

Instances of the wisdom and benevolence of this excellent animal in preserving human life are numerous; and, to the credit of the species are frequently recorded. We witnessed an instance ourselves of a child preserved in a similar way, from drowning in the river Liffey; the infant sprang out of the nurse's arms off the parapet and would have perished; but for the dog of a gentleman accidentally passing, which plunging in, saved him. The father of the child, a wealthy merchant, offered 300/- for the animal, but could not prevail on the owner to part with him.

Irish Vindicator.

GOLD BUSINESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From a gentleman, combining practical knowledge with close observation, who at present resides in E. Dorado of the U. States, we hear that the gold finding is now the great absorbing topic in that state; that capitalists are largely speculating in the lands—and the gold territory extending very fast from county to county, without any probability of ascertaining the limits of its surface or depth. He believes that not less than four thousand persons are engaged in the business "some (to use his own expressive language) doing well; some, worse; and some, nothing."

He thinks however that the daily product of each laborer may average half a pennyweight, which would give a total of two thousand pennyweights per day, and that 100,000 persons might be employed on the territory already known to contain gold, which will be soon filled up with workers. He infers that all that will the plough help the farmer; and that the gold will help him in his wants.

Darien Phoenix.

NAVY OF THE U. S.—The navy of the United States consists of

7 Ships of the Line.
7 Frigates of the first class.
4 Frigates of the second class.
12 Sloops of War, and
7 Schooners.

The oldest vessels are the frigates United States, Constitution and Constellation, all built in the year 1797.

There are now building in the United States, 7 ships of the line and 6 frigates.

Of the rank of Lieutenants and upwards there are 325 Surgeons and Surgeons' Mates, 97—Purser's 41—Chaplains 19—Midshipmen 445—Sailing

Masters 30—Boatswains 17—Gunners 19—Carpenters 15—Sail Makers 14. In the Marine Corps there is 1 Colonel—9 Captains, and 39 Lieutenants. The oldest officer in the navy is John Rogers, President of the Board of Commissioners of the Navy. He entered the service in March, 1798. His present commission is dated 5th March, 1799. There are fifteen Navy Agents, seven Naval Store-keepers, and eight Naval Constructors. The estimate required for the Navy during 1829, 3,000,277.

Major General Scott, who has received a furlough until December next, has taken passage at New York, to join his family in France.

Remarkable Circumstance.—At the dinner given at Niblo's on Wednesday, in commemoration of Catholic Emancipation, the company sat down about six o'clock; at that moment the western horizon assumed a deep crimson colour and a flood of gold light was thrown over the beautiful gardens, the saloon, the adjacent edifices. An uncommon and breathless stillness of the atmosphere prevailed. Presently a distant rolling of thunder was heard, which gradually approached, and at the moment the memory of those departed patriots Grattan, Fox, and Canning, was announced from the chair to be drank in solemn silence, a long and slow peal, like military honours for the dead, reverberated through the building in which the company were assembled.

Albion.

To make Yeast that will keep six months.—Boil a quarter of a pound of hops in two glasses of soft water; when boiled half an hour add one table-spoonful of salt, half a pint of molasses, two quarts of rye meal, half a pint of common yeast; let it stand till it ferments, then strain Indian meal to it so hard as can be made, then roll it to about the thickness of half an inch, and cut it in pieces, of two or three inches diameter; lay it on a board and dry it in the sun or in a warm room. When it is wanted, for use, soak it in warm water, or pound it fine. I have used yeast made as above for five years, and prefer it to any other kind.

New-England Farmer.

There is a man now residing within the goal liberties of this city, who has been confined within those limits more than twelve years for the non payment of damages recovered against him for slanderous words spoken by his wife. What is not a little singular is, that he slanderous words were spoken in *Duxbury*.

Troy Sentinel.

The statue of Ceres, dug from the ruins of Megara, and brought to this country by Com. Patterson, has been placed in front of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. It is said to be a noble specimen of Grecian art.

Alden Bradford, Esq. has published the third volume of the History of Massachusetts. This volume comprises the period between 1790-1820.

A quantity of dead fowls were lately seized at Lille, France, filled with English spun cotton, intended for the manufacture of faces.

John Quincy Adams, late President of the United States, has arrived at his seat in Quincy from Washington.

Dividends.—The Banks of Cape Fear and Newbern have each declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on their capital stock, for the half year ending on the 30th ult.

State of North-Carolina.

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions

March Term, 1829.

Judicial attachment.

Jinny Glenn v. Kinchen Newman sum-

moned as garnishee, and garnishment filed.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, that unless the said defendant make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the courthouse in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, then and there to plead or demur, judgment will be entered for the amount in the hands of the garnishee, and execution issued accordingly.

Witness,

Jesse Dickens, c. e. c.

Price adv. \$275.

83-6w

FOR SALE.

6,000 lbs. BACON, and a quantity of

LARD, by

Turner & Phillips.

April 21.

83-1w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 8.

Since the publication of the circular on the other side of this paper, we have received from Dr. Smith the following communication. It is much to be regretted that such a system of electioneering has been established in this country as to furnish excuses for our most useful men to withdraw themselves from the public service.

To the Electors of Orange County.
Fellow-Citizens,

I find that it will be impracticable for me to attend the public meetings throughout the county, without abandoning entirely my professional pursuits, which would give just cause of complaint to those who have long been in the habit of calling upon me as their physician; and finding also that to remain a candidate and not conform to the usages of the country would be cause of complaint on the part of the people; and as I cannot perform two acts so incompatible with one another at the same time, it seems to me proper that I should at once decide to which I will give the preference. The calls of suffering humanity prevails with me, over all the flattering and alluring prospects of personal aggrandizement; and although I appreciate as highly as any one can do the assurances of my friends that they are willing to bestow on me their confidence and support, and although I have means to doubt, from these assurances, that my efforts would be crowned with success, yet an imperious sense of my duty proclaims to me in a voice not to be disregarded, that I ought to decline holding a poll at the next election. To this call I yield, and beg you not to consider me a candidate for your suffrages.

Respectfully, your fellow citizen,
J. S. SMITH.

Hillsborough, July 6, 1829.

The Capt. Fear Steam Saw Mill, opposite the town, was destroyed by fire on the night of Friday the 26th last. When the alarm was given, the flames had made such progress, as to render any exertions to save the buildings unavailing. The greater part of the lumber belonging to the mill, was saved by the activity of the citizens, aided by the coloured people. We understand that the proprietor, Mr. Howard, intends to rebuild immediately. The schooner Mary Ann, was lying at the mill nearly loaded; and was removed with difficulty, by the timely aid of Capt. Potter, of the Damon and others; and brought over to the town, where the fire in her masts and rigging, was extinguished by the engine companies.

Wilmington Recorder.

The Providence Literary Subaltern, of the 19th inst. says—"Within the last ten days, within the circle of ten adjacent miles, upwards of twenty-five hundred people have been suddenly and unexpectedly thrown out of employment, and the distress that such an event has produced, can be better imagined than described."

The report of the Theological discussion at Cincinnati, between Messrs. Campbell and Owen, taken down by a competent stenographer, has been purchased by the former gentleman, and will be published. The work will be handsomely printed in one volume duodecimo, containing 600 pages, at \$1 50, boards, or \$2 bound.

Lamentable Event.—Never have we witnessed a state of equal excitement with that produced on our community for the last ten days, by the mysterious absence, and supposed death by suicide, of Mr. James R. Clegg, late of this town. Mr. Clegg left home some seven or eight weeks ago for Baltimore and other northern cities on business as he stated for three or four weeks after corresponded regularly with his family and friends, as he had uniformly been in the habit of doing when absent; after which they had no tidings of him until about ten days ago, when it was rumored that he had destroyed himself in Baltimore or its neighborhood, and this rumor was soon strengthened by the following facts—One of his friends went on to Norfolk, and at Portsmouth found a letter in the post office containing the key of his trunk, with intimations that he had forwarded the trunk home and that on opening it, they would have the whole matter developed—the trunk was found in a few days at the steam boat office in Norfolk and brought to this place; on opening it, it was found to contain all the clothes he had carried from home with the exception

of a single suit, and several letters and memorandums, in which he stated that he had resolved on destroying himself; that the great difficulty with him for several days had been, how he should dispose of his body so that it would never be found; that he had at length fallen on a plan and that all search after it would be fruitless—the letters are without date both as to time and place, are written partly in an apparently composed mood and in other parts in a wild and incoherent manner, but from the fact that the trunk arrived in Norfolk by the steam boat from Baltimore, on the 4th inst. that he was seen at Barnum's hotel about the 1st, it is conjectured the letters were written between the 1st and 3d in that city.

There a thousand rumors float in regard to this mysterious affair, but we forbear to dilate on the subject or to enter into details, in the fear of adding another pang, to the deeply lacerated feelings of the family of Mr. Clegg.

Edenton Gazette.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the United States Gazette.

Washington, June 19.

Gentlemen. I Com. Creighton has been recalled from the command of the Brazilian squadron, and Captain Cassin has been ordered out to take the command. It is charged against Captain Creighton that he has conducted himself towards his officers with too much rigour, having put some of his Lieutenants and Midshipmen in irons. The rumour runs that Com. Rogers is to be laid on the shelf, and that Com. Barron is to go to the head of the Board of Naval Commissioners. Com. Warrington is to go to sea.

The case of Lieut. Col. Woolley excites much interest here. The charge against him was for flogging a soldier. The facts were these: Col. Woolley had discovered that this soldier had taken a saddle from him, and, on finding the saddle in the man's possession, he struck him several times with a whip which he had in his hand.

Although the Court Martial found the facts, they recommended to the president to pardon him. But the president refused, and for so trifling an offence a respected and valuable officer is dismissed from the service.

The Augusta Chronicle states that three hundred bushels of upland cotton seed have been received by a mercantile house in that city, for the purpose of being shipped to Liverpool, and from thence to the East Indies. Should the soil and climate of that country prove as well adapted to the culture of the seed, as anticipated, the demand for the article, it is supposed, will be for some time quite extensive.

RAN AWAY.

ABOUT the 1st of May last, my negro man Fred. I swapped him in February last, with Alexander Doughton, who bought him of a Mr. Freeing, in Orange county, N. C. Said negro is of a dark complexion, about five feet six or seven inches high, stout built, and his upper teeth rotten. He is supposed to be lurking about in the neighbourhood of Mr. Freeing, where he has a wife and children. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who will take him up, and confine him in jail, so that I get him again.

Samuel Neely.

York District, S. C. June 26. 89-3w

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From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

THEY ARE NOT THERE.

They are not there! where once their feet
Light answer to the music beat;
Where their young voices sweetly breathed,
And fragrant flowers they lightly wreathed,
Still flows the nightingale's sweet song;
Still trail the vine's green boughs along;
Still are the sunny blossoms fair;
But they who loved them are not there!

They are not there! by the lone fount,
That once they loved by eye to haunt;
Where when the day-star brightly set,
Beside the silver waves, they met;
Still lightly glides the quiet stream;
Still over it falls the soft moon beam;
But they who used their bays to share
With loved hearts by it, are not there!

They are not there! by the dear hearth,
That once held the harmless mirth;
Where, through their joy came no vain fear
And o'er their smiles no darkening tear.
It burns not now a beacon star,
'Tis cold and fireless, as they are;
Where is the glow it used to wear?
'Tis felt no more—they are not there!

Where are they then?—oh! past away,
Like blossoms withered in a day!
Or, as the waves go swiftly by;
Or, as the lightnings leave the sky.
But still there is a land of rest:
Still hath it room for many a guest;
Still is it free from strife and care;—
And 'tis our hope that they are there!

From the *Berkshire American*.

RUMINATION.

On the effects of "Good Liquor."

I.

There's nothing like the power of rum.
In summer cooling,
In winter warming;
Precious rum, let it come,
When 'tis fair,
Or when 'tis storming;
For me, and drink—
Here it goes!—
And eke for lodging,
And for clothes.

II.

Wondrous is the power of rum
In the tippler's nose a glowing,
From his balance unduly throwing
With wily treason
Shakes his reason,
And while he's fooling, fuddling, funny,
Robs his time and steals his money;
And when its fetters fast have bound him,
Inflames his eyes,
His bowels fries—
And makes his brain almost a cinder.
With scattered wits,
Then vainly dodging
Dams and wrets,
He finds a lodging
Beneath the ground, or in the jail—
So ends my RUMINATION tale!

SOLOMON THINKITOVER.

THE VILLAGE GARRISON.

An anecdote of the Thirty Years' War.

It happened, in the course of the thirty years' war, that Gonsalvo de Cordova, who commanded the Spanish troops then overrunning the Palatinate, found it necessary to possess himself of a little walled village, called Ogersheim, which lay in his way. On the first intelligence of his approach, all the inhabitants fled to Mainz; and when Gonsalvo at length drew near, and summoned the place to surrender, there remained within the walls only a poor shepherd and his wife, the latter of whom, having that very morning brought a little infant into this world of misery, was unable to leave her bed; and her husband, of course, staid with her.

The anxiety of the poor man may be more easily conceived than described. Fortunately, however, he possessed both courage and shrewdness; and, on the spur of the moment, betook himself of a scheme to give his wife and baby a chance of escape, which after embracing them both, he hastened to put into execution.

The inhabitants, having run off in a tremendous hurry, had left almost all their property at his disposal; so he had no difficulty in finding what was requisite for his purpose—namely, a complete change of dress. Having first accounted his lower man in military guise, he tossed away his shepherd's hat, which he replaced with a huge helmet, "a world too wide;" he buckled a long sword to his side, threw a goodly cloak over his shoulders, stuck two enormous pistols in his belt, and putting on boots so thick in the soles, and high in the heels, that they lifted him about half a yard from the ground, he fastened to them a pair of those prodigious jingling spurs which were the fashion of the times. Thus accoutred he forthwith betook himself to the

walls, and leaning with a pompous air on his sword, he listened coolly to the herald, who advanced to summon the village to surrender.

"Friend," said our hero, as soon as the herald had concluded his speech, "tell your commander that though I have not yet made up my mind to surrender at all, I may possibly be induced to do so, provided he agrees to the three following conditions, in which I shall make no abatement whatever. First, The garrison must be allowed to march out with military honors; second, The lives and property of their countrymen, united with their proverbial knowledge of the most direct road to favor and to fortune. Her greatest misfortune was her beauty. Often after the most strenuous efforts to please, poor Rose was accused of a thousand faults, and dismissed by prudent wives and mothers, lest she should become too dear a servant. Scotch discrimination soon discovered the source of the difficulty, and Scouth ambition resolved to make the most of it. To lovers of her own rank she was alternately winning and disdaining—determined that none should break her chain, yet dealing out her scorn to each as their characters would bear. With her superiors she played a deep and insidious game. Trusting to her own strength of pride, she resisted their arts while she almost invariably made them the victims of their own. In all this Rose was actuated by something more than mere girlish love of flirtation and triumph; she was ambitious, and had formed high hopes of an opulent marriage. Many a Cantab and Oxonian, many a tosy bachelor and gouty widower had got entangled in her toils, and been extricated only by the intercession of some proud or prudent relations. At length notwithstanding her modest manner and apparent artlessness the intrigues of Rose MacOrne became as proverbial as her beauty; and she could obtain no service in no family where there was youth to be fascinated, or wealthy old age to be cajoled.

So saying, the shepherd lighted his pipe, and puffed away with an air of the most consummate nonchalance. Confounded by this appearance of boldness and security, the herald thought it prudent to return, and state to Gonsalvo the demands which had been made. The Spanish general, deceived by this show of resistance, and being unwilling to waste either men or time in reducing his paifly town, resolved to agree to the conditions offered; and, followed by his troops, approached the gates. This lenient determination was announced by the herald to the shepherd, who only vouchsafed to say in reply, "I And your commander is a man of some sense." He then left the walls, let down the drawbridge, deliberately opened the gates, and allowed the Spanish troops to pour into the town. Surprised at seeing no one in the streets but a strange looking fellow, whose caricature of a military enigma hung upon him like patch work, Gonsalvo began to suspect treachery, and, seizing the shepherd, demanded to know where the garrison was?

"If your highness will follow me I will show you," answered the rustic.

"Keep by my stirrup, then," exclaimed Gonsalvo; "and on the least symptom that you mean to betray me, I shall send a bullet through your heart."

"Agreed," said our friend. "Follow me, Spaniards! for I swear by the word of an honest man and a Christian, as well as by the honor of a gentleman, that the garrison will offer you no injury."

He then placed himself by Gonsalvo's stirrup, and, followed by the troops, passed through several silent and deserted streets, till at length, turning into a narrow lane, he stopped before a mean looking house, and having prevailed on Gonsalvo to enter, he led him into a small room, where lay his wife with her little boy beside her.

"Noble General!" he said, pointing to the former, "this is our garrison; and this," he added, taking his son in his arms, "is the recompence of which I told you."

Aware, now, of the real state of matters, the absurdity and cleverness of the trick moved even Spanish gravity, and Gonsalvo gave free course to his mirth. Then taking off a rich gold chain which decorated his own person, he passed it round the neck of the infant.

"Permit me to offer this mark of my esteem," he said, good naturedly, "for the valiant garrison of Ogersheim. By the hand of a soldier, I envy you the possession of such a reinforcement; and you must let me present you with this purse of gold, for the use of the young recruit."

He then stooped down and kissed the delighted mother and her boy, and quitted the house, leaving the shepherd to boast for many a summer day and winter night, of the success of his stratagem.

THE BOLD AND BEAUTIFUL CONFLICT.

This singular story is actually true.

Rose MacOrne was a rare example of Scotch beauty. Her eyes deeply blue, as Loch Lomond; glowing cheeks; hair light and glossy, paraded over her broad forehead, like folds of gay colored sat-

in features, which a shrewd and active mind had strongly developed; a tall slender frame of costly proportion, and a firm, elastic, rapid tread, which she had acquired in early days, when

"Down the rocks she leaped along,
Like throstles in May."

Her youth was unfortunate; for her mother had died during her infancy; and her prettier and wiflier father had abandoned her before she reached the dangerous age of three.

Many were anxious to take Rose into their service; for she was neat and shrewd, as a brownie, and had the obsequious manner of their countrymen, united with their proverbial knowledge of the most direct road to favor and to fortune. Her greatest misfortune was her beauty.

Often after the most strenuous efforts to please, poor Rose was accused of a thousand faults, and dismissed by prudent wives and mothers, lest she should become too dear a servant. Scotch discrimination soon discovered the source of the difficulty, and Scotch ambition resolved to make the most of it.

To lovers of her own rank she was alternately winning and disdaining—determined that none should break her chain, yet dealing out her scorn to each as their characters would bear. With her superiors she played a deep and insidious game. Trusting to her own strength of pride, she resisted their arts while she almost invariably made them the victims of their own. In all this Rose was actuated by something more than mere girlish love of flirtation and triumph; she was ambitious, and had formed high hopes of an opulent marriage. Many a Cantab and Oxonian, many a tosy bachelor and gouty widower had got entangled in her toils, and been extricated only by the intercession of some proud or prudent relations.

At length notwithstanding her modest manner and apparent artlessness the intrigues of Rose MacOrne became as proverbial as her beauty; and she could obtain no service in no family where there was youth to be fascinated, or wealthy old age to be cajoled.

Hearing an East Indiaman was about to sail with many convicts on board, Rose resolved to seek employment among them; and succeeded in being appointed dressing maid to an elderly lady, who was going on to Calcutta to reside with an invalid son. India opened glorious prospects to Scotch ambition. Rose took unexpected means to please her new mistress; and in two days she was a decided favorite. No wonder the gypsy began to feel proud of her power, for she never attempted to please without effecting her purpose. But when was inordinate ambition known to be a safe-guard either to talent or beauty? In two days Rose was to leave England, and her mistress having granted her permission to attend the race, she as a last act of her kindness to one of her earliest and most favored lovers consented to accompany him. Rose was very fond of ornaments; and it chanced that her heart was particularly set on a large pearl pin, which her mistress had said she seldom wore on account of its ostentatious fashion. Rose had more than once signified how pretty she thought it, and wondered, if she were rich enough to buy pearls, whether they would become her full and snowy neck. She dared not to ask for it outright, and she never in her lifetime had thought of taking any thing dishonestly. But vanity, vanity—that foolish and contemptible passion, which has slain tens of thousands, and that too among the fairest and brightest of God's works, prevailed over the better feelings of Rose MacOrne. She took the envied pin,—wore it to the races, —heard James Mac Inyre praise it, —told him her new mistress had given it to her—and then, dreading the discovery of the fact, began to devise means for exchanging the bauble. The path of sin is steep, and every step presses on forward with accumulated power. Rose had already committed a second crime to conceal the first and now the hopes of secrecy urged her to commit others. She sold the breast-pin and bought a ring with the money, in hopes the pearl would never be inquired for; this side of India,—but in this she was mistaken; that very day her lady missed the jewels; and Rose went even deeper in falsehood than was necessary to keep up appearances.

I will not follow her through every step of this shameful struggle. It is sufficient to say that she was discovered; and Rose instead of sailing for glorious match-making India, was in a few weeks hurried on board a vessel in which sixty two other convicts were destined for Botany Bay. This was a painful reverse for one so young, so beautiful, so inordinately ambitious. She looked back upon England with mingled feelings of grief and burthened indignation,—contempt of herself, and hatred of the laws by which she suffered. And for what had she endured this terrible conflict, which, first and last, had given her more unhappiness than had been crowded into the whole of her previous existence? Why, nothing but the foolish vanity of wearing a cast off pearl!

But Rose MacOrne had a mind elastic and vigorous; it soon rebounded from depression, and began to think of new schemes of conquest. She looked around among her companions—most of them tall and robust—some of them

very handsome women. She counted them and counted the crew. There were sixty two convicts and fifteen men. Before they were half across the Atlantic, Rose MacOrne had laid a plan daring enough for the helmeted Joan of Arc, in the full tide of her inspiration. She communicated the plan to the women, which they entered into heartily and warmly. Rose might have found favors enough on board, but she chose but one—and that was the Pilot. Giantess and tender notes soon passed between them unperceived by others; for the artful Rose was like a glazier, when the eye of the officer was upon her; and her lover was capable of playing a deep game at sea.

At length the important hour arrived—every precaution had been taken—all things were in readiness. The vessel stood for the La Plata, to exchange cargoes and take in refreshments. They entered the huge arms of the silvery river; and cut its waters with the arrow flight of a bird. At length Buenos Ayres lay before them in the distance, with the broad, clear, bright moon light spread over it like a heavenly robe. The wind died away—and the vessel lay gently moving on the bosom of that majestic river, like a child playing itself into slumber. Midnight came—Rose had an eye like burning glass—the crisis was at hand—and all looked to her for direction. Her lover, according to promise, had taken his turn to be pilot, and all slept save him and his convicts. He sat at the helm looking out upon the waters, and listening to the "silence audible." There was a slight motion of the sail announced by a low whistle from the pilot. In twenty minutes every man was bound fast and gagged, the convicts were armed,—and the vessel was in full sweep for the port of Buenos Ayres.

The following is given by the New-Hampshire Advertiser as a sample of New England characters.

At the battle of Bonnington, in the revolution, an American captain was observed standing with his company near the forces engaged, looking with some indifference on what was going forward. A straggler, inquired of him, "Who are you? Why don't you attack us?" Says the Captain—"I am captain Samuel Doolittle, sir, of Berkshire county, in the Bay state, and all these men are Berkshires—we are every one of us brave men, sir,—brave men—there's not a coward here among us—not one! And we shan't attack no attack till col. Warner gives us orders!" Another put the same question. "I shan't attack no attack till col. Warner gives us orders." I'm captain Samuel Doolittle, of Berkshire county, in the Bay state, and all these men are Berkshires—full-blooded—there's not a coward here among us—not one!" Still another repeated the question, and the same unbounding answer was given, until the stranger observed, "I'm colonel Warner." "You colonel Warner, your servant, sir—we're ridded." The Col. then ordered him to strike at a particular spot; on which the Captain turned to his men—"Boys," said he, "now for it boys—put it into um like fury!" They went at it and obeyed his word and example to the letter, until the Col. came to him and told him he was in danger of being surrounded, and had better make his way out. The Captain drew his hand across his brow; "It's darn'd sweet," said he, wiping it upon his pantaloons, and then looked round him very componibly. "Boys," he exclaimed, "so you see that are stamp? Well, now cut away right through there like darnashun, an God Almighty go before and I'll go behind!"

Observations on a Leech—made by a gentleman who kept one several years for the purpose of Weather-glass.—A phial of water, containing a leech, was kept in the lower frame of a chamber window sash, so that when I looked in the morning, I could know what would be the weather on the following day.

If the weather prove serene and beautiful, the leech lies motionless at the bottom of the glass, and rolled together in a spiral form.

If it rain before or after noon, it is found crept up to the top of its lodging, and there remains till the weather is settled.

If we are to have wind, the poor prisoner gallops through its flaccid habitation with amazing swiftness,

and seldom rests till it begins to blow hard.

If a remarkable storm of thunder and rain is to succeed, for some days before it lodges almost continually without the water, and discovers unbusiness in violent throes and convulsive-like motions.

In the frost as in clear weather, it lies at the bottom. And in snow, as in rainy weather, it pitches its dwelling upon the very mouth of the phial.

The leech was kept in an eight-oz phial, about three fourths filled with water. In the summer, the water was changed once a week, and the winter once fortnight.—Casket.

An anecdote has been related to me, of a character so extraordinary that I think it ought to be recorded. It comes from a source entitled to perfect credit. During the revolutionary war, two British soldiers, of the army of Lord Cornwallis, went into a house and abused a young woman, in a cruel and shameful manner. A third soldier, in going into the house, met them coming out and knew them. The girl acquitted one of all blame, but he was imprisoned because he refused to disclose the names of the offenders. Every art was tried, but in vain—and at length he was condemned, by a court-martial, to die. When on the gallows, Lord Cornwallis, surprised at his pertinacity, rode near him—

"Campbell," said he, "what a fool you are to die thus! Disclose the names of the guilty men, and you shall be immediately released; otherwise you have not five minutes to live."

"You are in an enemy's country, my lord," replied Campbell, "you can better spare one man than two."

Finally adhearing to his purpose, he died.

Does history furnish a similar instance of such strange devotion for a mistaken point of honor?

Village Record.

Innocent Confession.—A lady at confession, among other heinous crimes, accused herself of using rouge. "What is the use of it?" asked the confessor. "I do it to make myself handsomer." And does it make you handsomer? Yes—At least I think so, father." The confessor on this took his penitent out of the confessional into the light, put on his spectacles, and having looked at her attentively, said, "Well, madam, you may use rouge, for you are ugly enough even with it."

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, on the 1st of July, 1829.

A	Bononi Jackson
John H. Atkins	Catharine M. Jackson
Anderson Armstrong	James Jackson
Philip Alston	K
B	William Kirkland
Thomas Barton	Fielding Lewis
William Brown	Benjamin Leadbetter
David Blalock	John Long
Thomas Branch	William Lipscomb
John Ballard	James P. Laws
James Branley	John Latta
Henry Boyle	M
William Barber	Joel M'Daniel
James Brockwell	William D. Murphy
Abner B. Bruce	John R. Moore
Warren C. Ball	John S. Moody
C	Elizabeth Manner
Thomas Clancy	Margaret Murdoch
Mrs. C. Carter	James McGahe
John Caragin or	John Moody
Edward Turner	O
John Craig	Sarah O'Daniel
John F. Cowan	P
John Crawford	Tammy Primrose
Cornelius Cook	R
Jeffrey Kerkellin	Jerry Robards
James Clark	Thomas Ruffin
Joel Chipman	Hezekiah Revel
Richard Clinton	James Rainey
Standford Cheek	John Riley
Clerk of Orange Superior Court	Robert D. Russel or
D	Albertus Watis
Eldridge Duniven	Willis Revels
Nathaniel Dishongh	Willis Rivers
Elizabeth Douglass	S
Mathew Durham	James M'K. Sneed
James Dunleavy	Daniel Self
Drusila Dossitt	Frederick Swann
E	Peter Stoner
Henry Elliott	Secretary of Orange
F	Sunday School
Abraham Foller	Henry Stovall
John Findley	Emanuel Stradwick
Monroe Forney	T
G	